

DoD Space Transportation Perspective

NASA Exploration Transportation Strategic Roadmap Federal Advisory Committee Meeting #1 3-4 February 2005 Orlando, Florida

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Overview

- Space Transportation Environment DoD perspective
- EELV
- Operationally Responsive Launch
- Next generation space transportation
- Space launch ranges

Environment – DoD Perspective

- Increasing dependence on space for national security
- Consequent need for assured access to space
 - Backup capability
 - Protection of half of manifest
 - Industrial base

Robust

Responsive

Resilient

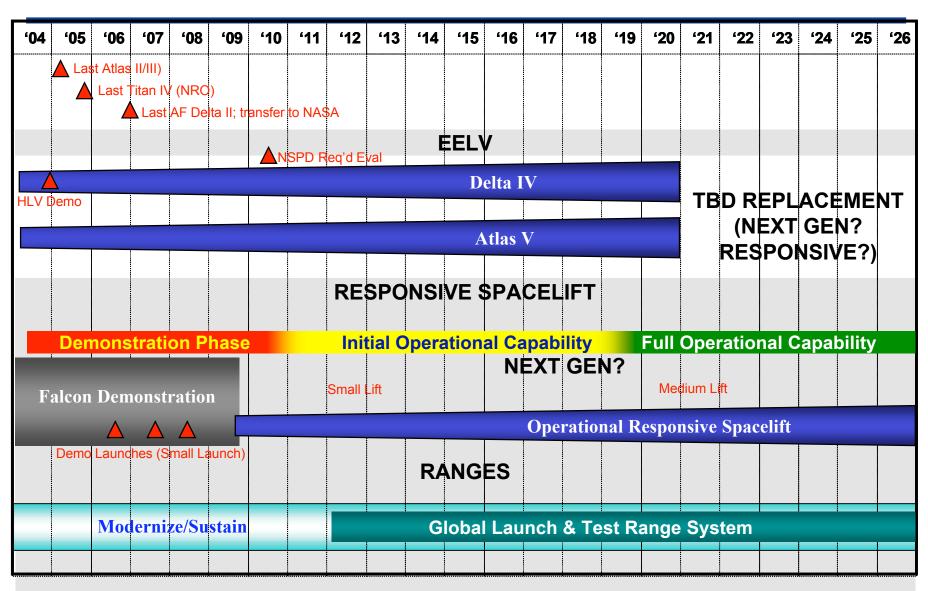
- Warfighter need for responsiveness
 - Augmentation or reconstitution of existing capabilities
 - High level interest, intensifying definition
- Anemic commercial launch market
- Extremely challenging fiscal environment

Emerging Need for Responsive, Assured Access to Space Challenging Environment

Space Transportation – Feb 2005 Snapshot

- Fly out remaining Delta II and Titan IVs
- Transition to EELVs and sustain through ~2020
 - Extend if cost effective, or develop alternative
- Demonstrate, develop, deploy ORS capability by 2010
- Transform launch and test ranges into responsive global launch and test range
- Leverage (and define?) "next generation" space transportation technology
 - Work with NASA (pending requirements)
 - Focus on breakthrough technologies

DoD Space Transportation Roadmap



EELV



Eutelsat Hotbird 6 Atlas V 21 Aug 02



Eutelsat W5 Delta IV 20 Nov 02



DSCS A3
Delta IV
10 Mar 03



Hellas Sat Atlas V 13 May 03



Rainbow 1

Atlas V

17 Jul 03



DSCS B6
Delta IV
29 Aug 03



AMC-16 Atlas V (521) 17 Dec 04



HLV-Demo Delta IV 21 Dec 04

* Evaluating early MECO anomaly

8 successful launches to date*

EELV

- 26 NSS missions + HLV Demo contracted (3 flown)
- AF revising acquisition strategy from commercial approach to more traditional
 - Fixed infrastructure plus launch services
 - TBR: infrastructure cost sharing for non-AF / NRO
- Existing Delta IV and Atlas V design variants meet known national security requirements
 - Growth variants could support NASA needs

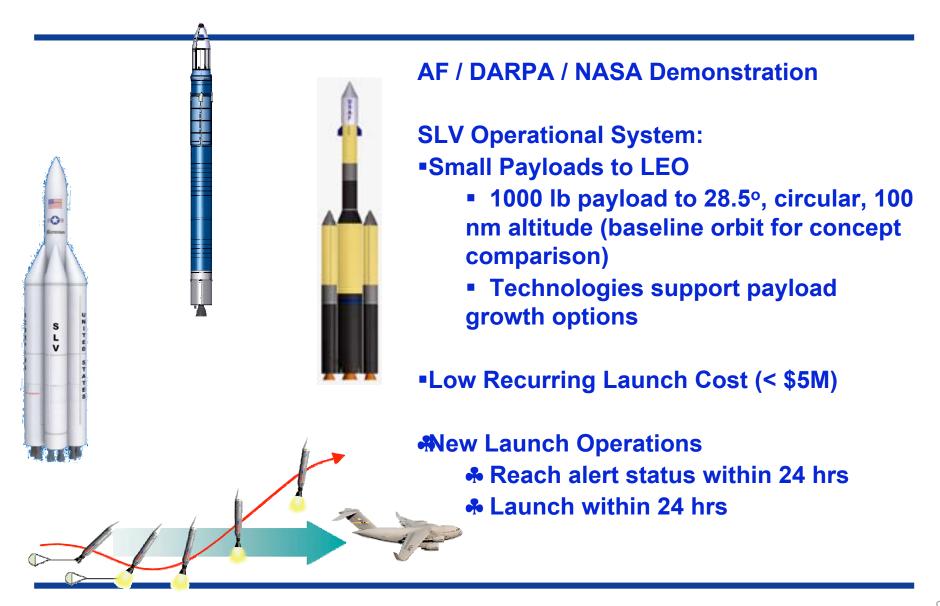
Delta IV, Atlas V can provide space transportation infrastructure to meet both DoD and NASA needs

Responsive Spacelift

- Key element is "Responsiveness"
 - Hours to days vs. weeks to months to launch
- First step: demonstrate responsive launch capability (Small Launch) via Falcon demonstration program
- Develop, test, produce operational capability by 2010
- Working responsive payloads, C2, and CONOPS in parallel
 - Demonstrate military utility/support warfighter

Operationally Responsive Spacelift CONOPs Development and Demonstration of Military Utility are Underway

Falcon Small Launch Vehicle



Ranges

- Essential aspect of space transportation
- Upgrades and sustainment last 10 years have focused on modernization / sustainment of existing capabilities
- Joint AF / NASA (+ others) Advanced Range Technology Working Group
 - Identify technology needs
 - Develop roadmap
 - Develop plan approaches and options for next generation ranges



Transformation of Ranges needed to support responsive space

Next Generation / S & T (Examples)

- Cooperative technology efforts w/NASA
 - Integrated High Payoff Rocket Propulsion Technology Program: 3 phase, 15 year national program to double space /missile propulsion capability, decrease cost and increase reliability by 2010
 - Hypersonics: X-43 hydrocarbon scramjet
- SMC, AFRL, AFSPC Affordable Responsive Spacelift (ARES):
 - 10K LEO Hybrid (1st Stage Reusable / 2nd Stage Expendable)
- DARPA RASCAL, Falcon (w/AF & NASA)
- AFRL
 - AESIR Reusable Liquid Oxygen/Liquefied Natural Gas (LOX/LNG) Launch Vehicle Technology

"Holy Grail:" The Space Analogy of Aviation's Jet Engine

Conclusion

- DoD needs Assured Access and Responsive Launch, therefore...
- Need two EELV providers; intend to support consistent w/NSPD
 - Also an enabler for evolving NASA needs
- Need Operationally Responsive Launch by 2010
 - Potential start on next generation space transportation
- Need to work with NASA on EELV evolution and next generation
 - Pending determination of NASA requirements;
 - Focus "next generation" on breakthrough technologies
- Space launch range modernization/evolution consistent w/above

DoD is ready to work with NASA to support space transportation needs

Backups

Delta IV HLV Demo 21 Dec 2004

- Demonstration met primary objectives
 - Activating and launching HLV from Delta IV launch pad
 - Flying three common booster cores (CBC)
 - Separating 2 strap-on CBCs from the center CBC
 - Flying/separating 1st 5-meter diam. composite payload fairing
 - Flying 1st 5-meter diam. cryogenic upper stage through a long duration, 3-burn profile of the RL10B-2 engine
- Premature MECO on core and strap-on CBCs
- Fault tree analysis underway
 - Apparent cavitation-type disturbance in LOX flow; engine cutoff sensors reacted, falsely indicating LOX depletion
 - Aiming for fault tree closeout and identify cause by mid-Feb
- Next mission (DSP-23) still scheduled for Aug 2005

NOTES:

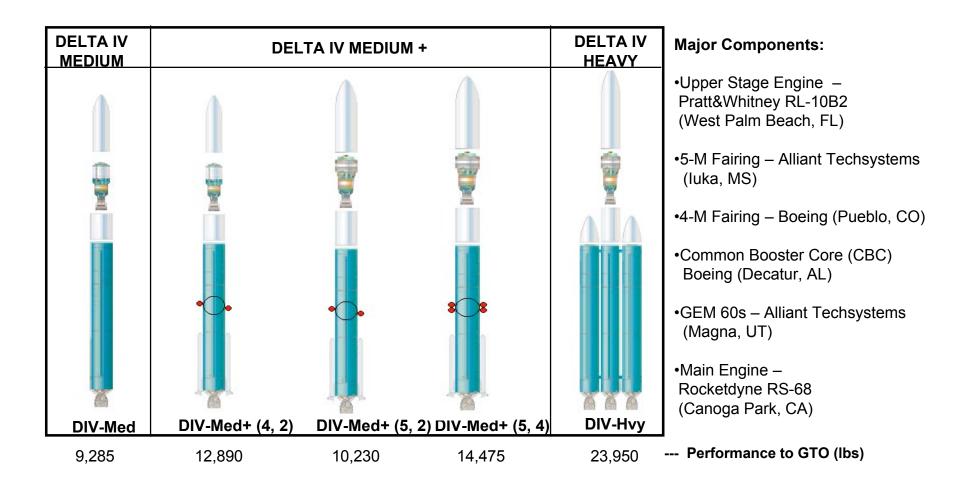
- 1. Buy 1 Launches are red and ordered are underlined
- 2. Buy 2 missions
- 3. Buy 2.5
- 4. Buy 3 proposed in blue box

EELV Launch Schedule

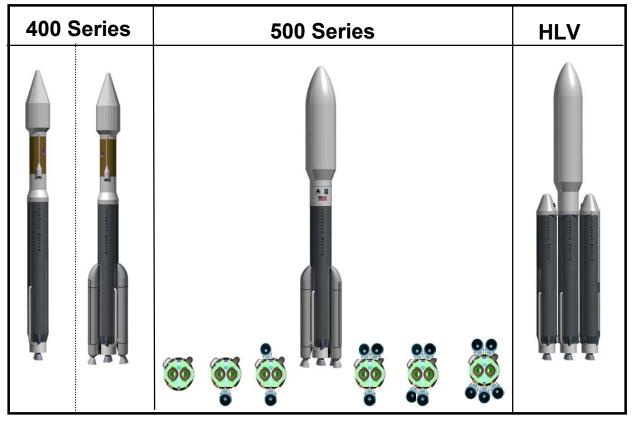
EELV	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Boeing Delta IV CCAFS SLC-37B	•	HLV DSP Demo 23 Dec Aug	NRO WGS L-26 #1 Dec (5,4)	GPS IIF-1 (4,0) Nov	GPS IIF-5 (4.0) Jul		GPS GPS IIF-9 IIF-10 (4,0) (4,0) Dec Apr	SBIRS G3 (4,2) Jun		
Boeing Delta IV VAFB SLC-6		NRO DMSP L-22 #17 (4,2) (4,0) Jul Aug	NRO L-25 (4.0) Mar							
Lockheed-Martin Atlas V CCAFS SLC-41			WGS NRO STP #2 L-30 #1 (521) (401) NET Jun Mar Sep	#3 IIF-2 L-24	GPS GPS SBIRS IIF-3 IIF-4 G1 (401) (401) (401) Oct Dec Jun	GPS SBIRS GPS IIF-6 G2 IIF-7 (401) (401) (401) Jan Jun May	GPS IIF-8 (401) Oct			
Lockheed-Martin Atlas V VAFB SLC-3E			NRO L-28 (411) May Jul	NRO L-41 (501) Sep	DMSP #18 (401) Oct	NRO L-39 (501) NET Oct	NRO L-45 (501) NET Oct			
	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
CCAFS Unawarded					AEHF-1 Apr NROL-32 Oct	AEHF-2 Apr WGS- 4 Jun NROL-34 Jul NROL-27 Jan MUOS-1	AEHF-3 Apr WGS-5 Jun STP-2 Apr NROL-15 Apr NROL-38 Oct MUOS-2	GPS IIF-11 Oct GPS IIF-12 Jan GPS IIF-13 Apr STTR-1 Jan MUOS-3	GPS IIF-14 Oct GPS IIF-15 Mar GPS IIF-16 Aug SBIRS-G4 Jun SBSS-1&-2 Jun NROL-36 NET Jan NROL-46 NET Jan NROL-33 NET Jul	GPS III-1 Jun GPS IIF-17 Dec GPS IIF-18 Apr GPS IIF-19 Sep SBIRS-G5 Jun TSAT-1 Mar ODSI 1a&b Jan
VAFB					NROL-43 Jan	DMSP-19 Apr	NPOESS-1 Nov	NPOESS-2 Jun	DMSP-20 Oct NROL-47 NET Jan	NPOESS-3 Jun NROL-35 NET Jul NROL 59 NET Oct

As of: 14 Jan 05

EELVBoeing Delta IV Family



EELVLockheed-Martin Atlas V Family

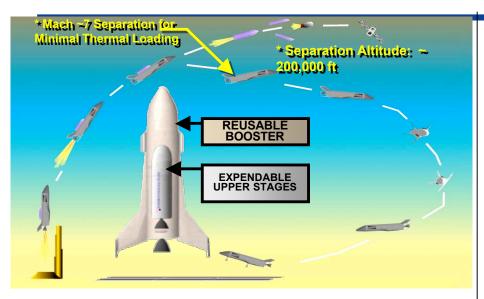


Major Components:

- Upper Stage Engine Pratt&Whitney RL-10A4 (West Palm Beach, FL)
- •5-M Fairing Contraves (Zurich, Switzerland)
- •4-M Fairing Lockheed (Harlingen, TX)
- •Common Core Booster(CCB)
 Lockheed (Denver, CO)
- •Solid Rocket Boosters Aerojet (Sacramento, CA)
- Main Engine –
 NPO Energomash RD-180 (Khimky, Russia)

10,910 13,120 8,750 11,620 13,850 15,880 17,680 19,120 29,000 --- Performance to GTO (lbs)

Affordable REsponsive Spacelift (ARES)



- Description
 - 10K to LEO Hybrid Vehicle (1st Stage Reusable and 2nd Stage Expendable)
 - Demonstrate affordable & responsive spacelift capability
- Team
 - SMC/TD, AFSPC/DR, AFRL
- POCs
 - TD Lead: Mr. Ken Hampsten

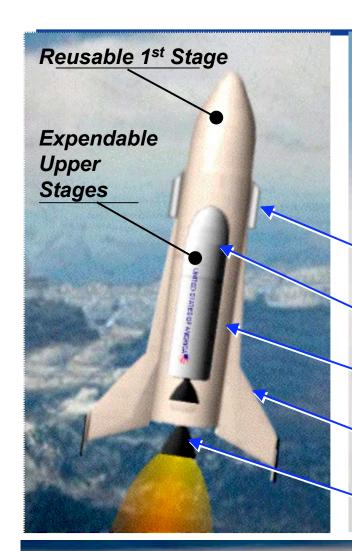
Status

- 15 Jul 04, AFROCC approved Operationally Responsive Spacelift Analysis of Alternatives (ORS AoA) results and recommends: Spiral development of hybrid sub-scale demo to full scale ops vehicle
- AFRL RSAT and S&T Vector 1 study results support ARES

Issues

- Solidify commitment
 - Brief AFSPC/CC 24 Jan 05
- Funding
 - FY05-06 AFSPC and AFRL funds for concept development
 - FY07-11 POM funds subscale design, build and demo

ARES Overview



Reusable 1st Stage with Expendable Upper Stages

- Provides optimally-sized vehicle for cost and responsiveness
 - Approx \$2,000 / lb to LEO
 - 1-2 Day Turn Times

Fly-Back Jet Engines

Adaptive GN&C

Mach 7 Separation

1/3 the development cost of a RLV

1/3 the recurring cost of an ELV

Integrated Warm Structure (no Shuttle TPS)

Long-Life Hydrocarbon Propulsion

ARES reduces launch costs by a factor of 3